Business Notices.

THE LIQUOR-DEALERS AND THE CONSTITUTIONAL

MERTING OF THE LIQUOR-DEALERS.

We was death arge all Liquor De decision be present for Xionit at the meeting of the Bookety. We sak them to decision a few bours to their present for their present whose indicesses which may be relevable of their present of each member, and which may be satisfied by instruction of negligence. The actiones vigilance can since preserve the purity of the organization as a protect in against the influences which may be prought to hear upon it we must recommer the our action assume the guided by against processing the companion of the property of the commercial processing and invariably by the wise and junctions real lutter a logical by and invariably by the wise and junctions are lutter a logical for the commercial processing the com

From every section of the Union public sentiment confinery rapidly to increase around the sens of the Problematate. Free motives are now endoughing that severe sociative to which, second or later, acts of wong and oppression are sphisted among our citizens. The chicarery soil art with which they have sought to one all their real motives, now stand all exposed in the broad do hight of police omitions the portion fact is revealed that their attempted violent and coercive measures, their interes activity and appeared sincarity, are used only as a cleak to cover the scheme and everythe and middle, division of the spells and political agrende ement.

THE STATUTE BOOK AND THE LIQUOR LAW tion, in opposition to their consultation in opposition from another Liquor Dealer, however, will have no constition from another in this confusion. He will alife boutly out to be reserved.

noyace in this contains. He will still be subjected to harmaning law-suits and never ending reports.

The chief of the Fralitation take is no persecute, irrespective of all considerations save the furtherance of their own narrow visions and heartless spectrations. While the characters and remains on the statute book no friquen-Design is safe. Let us remains on the statute book no friquen-Design is safe.

"PLTRA VIEW OF THE LIQUOR LAW

It has been traly said there is hat one step from the enbling to the ridications, and the stage has been traly world dby philitional counts of the stage has been traly world dby philitional counts of the stage has been traly world dby philitional counts of the laquor law probable of a resubbilitional palge.

The processuring soliton has desirated but at proper envariance on the laquor law probable carry who said, or rather gaves away a factor analysis of the stage of t

bloody war.

Three are cases so much is point that we are surprised that Mr. Ye mann could have overlooked them, the onight, had no allowed his acuse into full asset, here traced all these errors, and all their consequent revolutions, to Nosi's first unfortunate agricult unal experiment in planting the vineyand when he energed from the sit. In this way he might have proved that the exits of sectory and the singularies of man are attributable to two great cuarse, the cases of the applicts Fee, and the planting of the grape by Nich. Ever stoce the latter area i maximal occurring to Mr. Youmann, has been in a conductable for the counts of the cases of the applicts of the fact, that counts of tware and the selection of the fact that the print the discovery of so many grant truths in selection and are agent before the vineyand to be presented to the extraordinary che mical and percholosical knownedge which has enabled Mr. Youmans to demonstrate the absure dependence of Sain policy on the time yards of Europe and the besenting of America. are case so much to point that we are surprised that

SPEECH ON THE PROBLETORY TEA BILL s following speech supposed to be delivered in the As-ty by a Prohibition member, has been hanged to us for

que necesand the evil effected pe swing in the use of the aboundable bevertax. It is hardly recessary for me to portray the deractin effects of tes, not only non the private contributions of its misguided devotres, but upon the curial structure of sectory itself. They have a wars been appreciated and nekrowiesfeed. Pallocophers have experitured anon them, and physicians and physiologists have dismostrated their existence. Yet the alluments of the fittle up are a strong that first humanity appears include to testing them. Perhaps a ware straking increase ound not be given of the power which this enticing hab't acquires over even the strongest minds, than the case of the celebrased D. Johann, was not confirmed the strongest with the second of the strongest and whose librations were measured only by the case pacity of the teapor. Had in sequired this busined car our at an earlier period of life the cancer would diabetes have been prematurely a cost, and English intrastructure have been deprived of the "Ramber" and the Dictinary. The desiration effect upon our larguage which might like have been preduced as a striking excess affects her high larguage the him light this have been produced as a striking excess affects her him larguage the him light the larguage they be defined to the influence of the protocol of the desirations to our literature peters he visided to the influence of the protocol. of tea. Fortwarely, Br. Johns, a not comp. Led tous reven be addition to our literature before he visual of to the industrie of the poisor. I have a led this paralleless article a poison, be cause if its now universally concerned to be such. It may be a slow poison—but it wit kill in the end. The improvements to the assessments, the statements, the statements of the success as in bygaele softened that have been made in motion times, have searcely sufficed to malotain the direction of future like as its ordinary standard. It is may story of the that these discoveries would have lengthened the life of man by at least thirty or forty years, had not the excessive and increasing use of the counterparted their effect. You, six might not be the contraction of the surface of the counterparted their effect.

infetuated company are demoralized and corrupted. Why, sir, the times that is spent in a year by many of our females at these immeral assemblages, would suffice for the repairing of the dilapply and gamments of thousands of uniform the makend. This fact is important because the loss of time is the loss of money; and who can doubt that the time now but at the loss of money; and who can doubt that the time now but at the loss of money; and the ampleyed in some profitable and podentical particle. At a moderate computation is manage, not in this way would formulate the amount of useful knowledge and sound political friend to not which the people have than been deprited. We may our sides the best-table as the arrogaque of the homeod. It is the council board around would the dumantic egginature assembles. All the important events of the family are lives discussed and occlosed. Here the sons are married of What a the milk product in comparison with headsches and by series? What is the sugar interests in comparison with an unterple marrhage! If we should aboils the use of tax we would not want these things. We would have very little use for any and sauces, and would need out a sault amount of anth and again and sauces, and would need out a sault amount of anth and again. The manufacture of these articles is only required by the degree of paper of paper of the law would those some in line of chicace and clemptoyment, but if they should carrie in consequence, the wor broad age if of a superflower and we are in consequence, the wor broad age if of a superflower and we are supplied to the wor broad age if of a superflower and we are supplied to the well-decessor the adminisher persons in the case of the adminisher persons in the they would have ensure to reduct on too wickedness of the adminisher persons. Ever size we assume them they would have ensured to see a well-decessor that the test rade, they could be usefully emmoyed in carrying trade to the Chinese and in supplying them with the New-York Tributes, by which means they would soon become covice of of the policy and ensured of the beauties of prohibition. I am happy, sr, that the question of constitution ality and individual rights has not been readed to open ality and individual rights has the back search to properly and one as less of the Legislature; and as the law is the latest expression of popular with, of course it rupes has Constitution. As to individual rights, they cannot be set up against the welfare of rockets. It may be toolt that the law cannot be enfanced; that the judiciary will not emain it. Sir, if the judiciary date to set up its own opinions against thouse of the majority of the majority of the majority of the majority of the proper more of the fair of the set of the such of the such of the set of the set of the such of the set of the such of the such as the such of the set of the set of the such of the set of the such of the such of the set

PROBLETTION AND THE FARMERS.

tion to the women of mortrage investments. Every species of a picultural investment, is deed, from the dwelling to the barn, from the exist of the horse to the piowakers from the threshold, median to the labor of hands, would be created in the same reaster derive, and foreign conquest and confiscation handly sees recolved in our nonappy country a wider tool of devastation is the would be presented in the now prespondent Sact of New York, provided the Frohlatory Liquor Law could fully accomplish its calculated by The Tribune, whose data we have fairly adopted.

The Tribune, however is unusually modest in its pretensions to authentic statistical information upon this subject, relying.

The Trume, however is unusually modest in its pretentions to authentic statistical information upon this subject, relying, or at any rate expecting its country dealers to ear, upon the proverbal accuracy of its unpriverted judgment. It says:

"We have not consulted the census tables to see what proporties of our product of grain is distilled into spirits, but the quantity is enormous. There are single distilledes in the country that consume one thousand bushels of core every day in the manufacture of whicky alone. Millions upon millions of bushels are thus annually were than waited by buing converted into intoxics ing disfus."

But referring to the satisficial facts upon this question that relate especially to the State of New York, we arrive at our citations of trailly substantial importance. These facts are at once so truly remarkable and so little know, as to be well calculated to accuse the energetic action not only of the agriculations of this State, but of every class of citizens whose business into rests are in the remotest degree dependent upon their; and it is not more certainly true that the earlies in sparon of all products uses for the support and comfort of man, then that every other healness interest is vitally dependent upon the agricultural. These facts are:

Total gallons. 90 330 344
In the State of New York, browed tiquors. 15,166,200
Whisky and alcohol. 9.23,776
Eum 248,800

It is unnecessary to say that our testotal pollosophers and correlends, were it in their power, as it is in their locention. grant impetial, they are parties the way for the ruin of many a happy home; for domestic feeds and broken hearts. Yes, at this perpiction shots, which has a curred such dominance over our people, con reits the evening meal from its legitimate parpies of farmishing sustainance to the body, into a scene of farmishing sustainance to the body, into a scene of the sustainance of farmishing sustainance to the body, into a scene of the sustainance of farmishing sustainance of the sustainanc would be the transfer of the agricultural and manufacturing posits of the signor trade to foreign countries—in exemp ifference we present of the great doctrine of American protection. The issumers, however, of the State of New York, at least, we atever may be The Tribune's estimate of their intelligence, will have common seas enough to ask each other the question, while he can be disking most and will be done, from some source or other, who ought not we to attree the profits, while we hanquitably it can the hardens? and why subsance those burdsans by anding those profits to foreign lands?

GENIN'S WHOLE-ALE AND RETAIL FUR EMPO

POPULAR TRADE IN DRY GOODS .- Those who POPULAR RADE IS PACE OF STANDARD TO SERVICE AND A STANDARD THE STANDAR

GREAT BARGAINS IN SILKS .- Just received from GREAT BARGAINS IN SILKS.—Jilat received from MUCTI's and will be opered This Moraisa, the richest and heaperstack of Files to be found in the city.

12 No yards piled and striped vilks at 4 per yard worth 6/.

18 No yards piled and striped Silks at 5 per yard worth 7/.

25/106 yards piled and striped Silks at 5 per yard worth 8/.

15/00 yards piled and striped Silks at 6 per yard worth 8/.

15/00 yards cheme p aid Silks 6 6 per yard worth 9/.

15/00 yards rich piled Silks from 7 to 10/ per yard.

A. M. E. Town & Co.

Columbian Hall, No 23/ Grand st.

To SILAS C. HERRING, ESQ. -DEAR SIR: We no-To SHAS C. HERRING, E.Q.—DEAR SIR: We notice by your card in The Tritone that you state that you "valuntarily abandoned" the makins the "Wilder Patent Salamunder Sate." Permit us to surgest that you should now "valuntarily abandone" the further use of the certificates given in favor of the "Wilder Patent Salamander Safe." which grace the back of your handbills sating forth your retent Champion Safe, for certainly, if your new Parent Safe is what you represent it to be, it does not require "backing up" with the Wilder cartificate. Also, that you will "wo'untarily abandon" hereafter the procuring of certificates one the Wilder Salamaner and applying them to your a-sailed Champion Safe. By so doing you will them "writerarily abandom" the "celebre of Wilder Parent Salamandor Safe." into the proper hands, will Mears. STRENS & MARTIN, No. 165 Water et, and ourse vs., who will warrant it to stand MORK BLAT than any other Safe in the world, and who are the only parties as horized to make and self the same in New York.

Ever Procock Safes — The subscriber, having

FIRE-PROOF SAFES .- The subscriber, having PRE-PROOF SAFES. The conditions of Wilder's Fatest Sais monder Safe and having resedence the tight (exclusively secured to him for the Sate of Now Tonk) to the Patestoe. In wo offers the original Wilder's Patriot Salamasoning Safe, make by me versions to said resustantment, at reduced price-basing purchased the right for the United Safest on make and exclusive purchased the right for the United Safest on make and self the Champton safe known as Herrison's Patriot Glassics.

Herrison and the first found admired to the safe known as decreased to be free from dampens a great objection to ost other Safes.

Old established depot, Green Binck,

Nos. 155, 137 and 15s Water-st , cor. Plan, N. Y.

WILDER'S PATENT SALAMANDER SAFES, with

the best Patent Fowder and Burgiar Proof Locks.
THE REST FIRE PROOF SAFE IN THE WORLD.
The same that was awarded the Prize Medal in 1831, at the

Norid's Fair in Loudon.
Depot, No. 122 Water-st., near Wall-st., New-York.
B. G. Wilder & Co.,
Patertees and Manufacturers STEARNS & MARVIN'S

WILDER PATENT SALAMANDER SAFES. WILDER PATENT SALAMANDER SALES.
THEREEN YEARS in use and have never fulled to preserve their contents from the raveness of fire.
These Safes, secured by HRANAN'S LA BELLE LOCK, which is proof against pewder and burglers, for sale by STEARS & MARVIN.
No. 16 Water it., New York.

SUPERIOR WINTER CLOTHING.-Fresh, fashion-SUPERIOR WINLER CLOTHOUSE SHE was a superior of Overcoats. Business Costs. Panislooms and Vests make up for the present sea son, and now in store at our celebrated Cheap Old House. 33 and 35 Johnst., corner of Nassures. Durunk & Jasser.

ALBERT H. NICOLAY will hold his regular Semi-Weekly Auction Sale of Stocks and Bonos Titis Day (Mon-day), at 12) o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange. For farther particulars see his advertisement in another column. Catalogues may be obtained at the office, No. 4 Broad-st

TUTTLE'S EMPORIUM

English, French, German, and American FANCY GOODS, NOVELTIES, AND TOYS, No. 345 Broadway.

SMITH BROTHERS, ONE-PRICE CLOTHING STORES,
Nos. 127 AND 140 FULTON-ST., N. Y.
The price is marked on all the goods in plain figures. The largest assortment of BEDS, MATTRESSES,

flored. For sale cheap wholesale and retail by M. William, Agent, No. 150 Chathamet., cor. of Mulberry Rich BRONZE CLOCKS, CANDELABRAS, DINNER and TEA SETS, received this day per ship Switzerland, together with a great variety of French FARCY GOODS of entirely new designs—for sale cheap. Also, a large and beautiful assortment of CHADELIERS and GAS FIXTURES.

E. V. Haushweut, Nos. 561 and 563 Broadway.

C A R P E T S.

HEAVY ENGLISH SUPERFURE, 6 per yard.
All other Goods at engually low prices.
PRIERSON & HUMPHRAY,
No. 379 Broadway.

BARGAINS IN CARPETING.

Good Brussis 95 cents per yard.

All other Goods at equally low prices.

PETERSON & HOMPHREY.

No. 379 Broadway.

B L A N K E T S .

English Blankets (large size) \$4 25 per pair.

Perenson k Humphary.

No 379 dowlway.

Corner of White-st.

CARTER'S SPANISH MIXTURE, THE GREAT PURIFIER OF THE BLOOM

THE BEST ALTERATIVE KNOWN

As infa-lible semedy for Scroling, King's Evil, Rheumatism, Obstinate Cutareous Emptions, Pispites or Fustules on the Face Blotches, Bois, Ague and Fever, Sait Rheum, Stubborn, Ulcers, Syshilitic Disorders, and all diseases arising from an injusticious use of Mercury, Imprudence in Life, or Imprudence in Life, which has become so rapidly and so justly octobrated for its extraordinary efficacy in releving and ourlog many of the most obstinate and terrible forms of diseases with which mankind is efficied is sow offered to the public with the confident assumance that no medical discovery ever made has been se eminently successful in coring Norotics and all diseases of the blood as Cartar's Stantist Mixture.

The proprietors are teceiving by every mail must distarring and astonishing details of cure made in all parts of the country, and in most cases where the skill of the best physicians had been tried in vain.

The proprietors are receiving by every man in the interimg and stronishing details of cures made in all parts of the country, and in most cases where the skill of the best physicians had been tried in sain.

Its power over the blood is truly remarkable, and all diseases arising from impusity of that great seat of life have been relieved and cured without a single failure out of the thousands who have used it. Castrat's Sparish Mixtures contains no mercury, optim, atsende, nor any dangerous drog, but is composed of roots and herbs, combined with other ingredients of anown virtue, and may be given to the youngest transfer or most debitiated invalid without the least possible hesitation.

We take great pleasure in calling he attention of our readers to the merits of Carter's Spanish Mix ure as a remedy for discuss of the bod. It enjoys a reputation in this city unequaled by any other preparation.

[Daily Diepatch Rice most, Va. The Hon. John M. Bott of Viginia asys he considers it a matter of duty to add his testimony to the virtues of Carter's Spanish Mixture from actual personal observation.

"We have been cured of a voicent and protracted liver disease by Carter's Spanish Mixture. See how it to be all it professes."

[Ed. South-ide De morat, Petersburg, Va.

"We have found from personal trial that Carter's Spanish Mixture. A pressman in our employ was cured of Scrotula et a virtlent character by a few bottles of Carter's Spanish Mixture, after everything else had failed."

Syphilits.—I have seen a number of cures of Spallilis per-

Catter's Spanish Mixture, after everything else had fa'led."

"SvPHILTS.—I have seen a number of curse of Syphilis performed by Carter's Spanish Mixture. I believe it to be a perfect antidote for that horribe clienses.

"Com. of devenue for City of Richmond."

OLD SORES, ULCERS AND OBSTRATE ERPPTIONS OF THE SEX.—See the cure of Mr. Harwood and others, detailed in our Almanus. The number of such cases cured by Cavter's Spanish Mixture precludes the possibility of inserting them in an sayan issuement.

EFFECTS OF MENCURY—See the care of Mr. Elmore—He was saten up with mercury, and could estain no relief, until he took six bottles of Car er's Spenish Mixture, which perfectly restored him to health and vigor.

NEURALGE—Mr. F. Boyden, formerly of the Aster House, N. Y. bet more recently proprietor of the Exchange Hotsl. and vigot.
F. Boyden, formerly of the Astor House, readly proprietor of the Exchange Hotel.

N. Y. bat more recently proprietor of the Exchange Hotsi, Richmond, was carred of Neursigis by Carter's Spanish Maxure. Entryating—Mr. John F. Harrson, Druggest, of Martin-burg, Va., writes of the singular cure of a violent case of Rhou-matism. The patient could not wark. A few bottles entirely matism. The patient course not Washington, D. C., who cured bim. Symmuts—Dr. R. T. Hendle of Washington, D. C., who cured an obstinate case of Syphilis by Certer's Spanish Mixture, says: It arts specially on the Blood, Liver and Skin, and is prompt.

"It acts specially on the Blood, Live and Skin, and is promised efficient in its results."

WM S BERR's & Co., Proprietors,

No. 364 Broadway, New-York.

Price #1 per bottle, or six bottes for #5.

BATCHELOR'S HAIR DYE.-WIGS AND TOUPERS. BATCHELOR'S HARR DYE.—WIGS AND I OUPEES.

This celebrated establishment is No ES Breadway. Twelve streate rooms expressly for the application of his famous Harr Dyr. Baychinous's Wiss and Touries have improvement so ever all others, excelling in hearty of arrangement so peculiar to this boars. The largest stock of Wics in the world.

BATCHELOR'S, No. 233 Broadway.

Consumption, Asthma, Bronchitis, Catarrh, Consumption, Asthma, Bronchitis, Catarrh, and other affections of the lungs and ebest cared by Inhalation, local and general treatment. Inhalation above will fail to cure most of these diseases, but combined with the proper general remedies. Dr. Hrart is eminently successful in caring them. These facts are proved by the previous trial elsewhere of the specialty of Inhalation failing to relieve Mr. Zineado of Penn., H. Shrimas of New-York, and horts of others. As a proof of Dr. Hrart's combined treatment be refer to the cure of Mr. Colburn, No. 413 Sreadway; F. Szebbin, New-York, and S. W. Rice and wife, Hartferd, Conn. Nervous, chronic, scrotinous, and afficitions of the generalive system, tax the constitution to spich an extent as to render it succeptible to taberculous and obst chipmed diseases. The Poctor's introductory work on the Cours and Cours of these diseases will be sent free to any address. The afflicted with any disease can apply with a cortainty of relief to

No. 556 Broadway, from 9 to 4 o'clock.

Patients at a distance treated by mr.ll.

HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT AND PILLS .- Astonishing ours of an a'scess prosounced incursbs by the faculty.

ROBERT PARLETT of Comberrend, Maine, was afflicted for three years with an abscess in the wim and was about to have the limb amporteds but was recommended Hollanway's Olather and Pills, which composity tesled it. Sud at the Millsectories, No. 80 Marden lane, New York, and Na. 244 Stream, of order, and by all Druggists, at 25 cents, 625 cents, and 51 per box or pot.

CRISTADORO'S HAIR DYE, WIGS and Toupees stand preliminent above all competition. A suite of ele-private apartments for applying his famous Drug, for gree maderid article of its kind throughout the world. His o right of Witte and Tourses are perfection trail. Wholes, and exists a Cararatomaco's, No. 8 Astor House.

GOODYEAR'S PATENT INDIA RUBBER OVERSHOES on's capes, leggle gs, overalle Ac. both light and heavy; story bearington, striable both for city and country trade. Very head-ome light cambric and alpies Coarts. Capes and Towas. Henay Days your, No 215 Stoodway.

WARNER PATENT PUMP.

Visitors at the Palace are invited to no to toe anova-claim that it is the simplest exponent and energies, met dura-ble, and sadest kept. In order. The New York Inspectors of Steambests pronounce it the best. All exes adapted to well a steambests pronounce it the best. All exes adapted to well a ounce if the best. All sizes adapted to wells steambosts, ships, &c., made and sold by A. W. Gay & Co., No. 112 Maiden-lane, N. Y.

New-York Daily Tribung

MONDAY, OCTOBER 29, 1855.

on THE WEERLY TRIBUNE, we are compelled to request our friends to send in their advertisements by to-morrow a order to secure their insertion in this week's issue.

A PROCLAMATION

BY MYRON H. CLARK, GOVERNOR OF THE STATE OF

NEW-YORK.

The Lord has been pleased to preserve our lives and to deal graciously with us during another year. While sangulary war has deep about the soil and suddened the houses of Europe, peace has sat by our fire-lides and placty are wasked in our doing. The earth, parched by no drouth and chilled by no unwented frosts. has yielded but it crease beauteously. Positionee, that his rav-aged a neighboring creat has been stayed at our threshold, and we have been enabled to minister to the wants and necessifies seed a neighboring cost has been stayed at our threshold, and we have been enabled to minister to the wants and necessification the stiffering and sifficied. The commercial, mechanical, and various paracitation of our chigans, have been crowned with usual success. So one and art have made liberal progress surrog way and religion, as seed by never and uncheapeed by blooky has invested her divine tracilities, and ministered her consolations. Our republic a institutions, with good and wholesome laws, have beinged to lighter the outside of our people, and to advance the moral and intellectual improvement of society. In granting our theasts to God, the giver of all god who carefully considered all the dwellers upon the earth. I do therefore, and in pursuance of our upon the earth. I do therefore, and in pursuance of established coolons, est apart and appoint. Thursday, the 19th day of November next, to be observed throughout the State as aday of Frishe, Thanksalving and Frayer and I do respectfully recommend to my fellow-citians to obtain from all recular occupations or that day; to gather themselves in their assemblies and reader to our heavenly. Father the homogo of pateful hearts, remembering before him the poor, the needest and the oppressed. Let us, as particle and Christians, implored the best of the state of the source of the stay of the state, and with no dispose to the poor, the needest and the conficuality and religious institutions, and withs to dispose to the laws and christ, and victious action here, will prepare us for file seavenly standom. In witness where I have berenute subscribes my name and silicat the privy seal of the State, at the city of Albacy, this 27th day of Occuber, 1855.

We learn through our ship news reporter that

We learn through our ship news reporter that within a few days past several vessels have arrived from southern ports with yellow fever and cholera on board. All of the infected vessels, with their erews, are in quarantine.

CLEARING AWAY.

Whatever may be the result of our Election next week-and we do not see how it can result other wise than in a triumph of the Republicans-its declaration will reduce our four contending par. ties substantially to two-the Republicans and the Nebraska Democracy. The Know-Nothings are a distracted, beaten party-manifestly, emphatically so; and have been compelled to throw overboard principle after principle until hatred of " Seward-' ism" is the only bond of unity and breath of life left to them. In Virginia, they discard their councils, pass words and all the paraphernalia of secreey and mystery; in Louisiana and all the far South. they have pitched 'No Popery' overboard and sup' port Catholies as freely as others; in many quar ters, they profess to have discarded hostility to 'Foreigners' who are not Catholics, just as in the far South they leer at Catholies who are not Foreigners.' Throughout all the South, they stand emphatically on their Philadelphia National Platform of acquiescence in the Nebraska bill and repudiation of the Missouri Compact; here they pretend to have rejected that Platform and adopted instead one that condemns the Iniquity of Douglas and Atchison and seeks the restoration of the Missouri line. And yet the very men who are trying this dodge to evade the force of public sentiment boast of their Nationality and call us sectional? when they know perfectly well that their New-York Platform is just as " sectional " as ours, being unanimously rejected by the South, thousands. where Know Nothings and all insist on acquiescence in the Nebraska bill as indispensable. Thus the American party," so called, is hopelessly divided, both lengthwise and crosswise, and its general triumph would but hasten its complete dissolution

The "Softs," by the help of Federal patronage and Liquor influence and money, make a show of strength in this canvass; but it is their last. They have been gradually throwing overboard principle after principle since they stood proudly on the Wilmot Proviso and rallied around Van Buren and Adams, until they are now only distinguished by the blushes lingering on the faces of a few leaders when Free Soil principles are proclaimed or the Nebraska outrage denounced, from the 'assassins of Silas Wright," whom they used to denounce so fiercely and cut so venomously. They no longer even pretend to support the principle that Freedom for All should be the rule in the Territories; their latest oracle, Gov. Seymour, expounds the Democratic gospel of Do-nothing as applicable to Slavery as well as Rum: their only organ in this city daily proclaims that negroes were created expressly for slaves and should never be anything else-in other words, that the Abolition of Slavery in New-York and other States was a mistake which should be rectified; and their whole drift is downward to the deepest slough of Nebraskaism if they have not already reached it. Whatever was sincere and hearty in the Radical Democracy of '48 is now cooperating with Abijah Mann and Preston King in the Republican movement : the rest bave followed Cochrane, Grover and John Van Buren in their race to get into the Cincinnati Convention, no matter on what terms. A the door of that Convention they will be required to disayow every trace of their old distinctive principles and profess a deeper devotion to the rule of Slavery than the Hards can pretend to and, having thus divested themselves of all moral power, they will probably be kicked out, to sneak home with a burning consciousness that they have received just what they deserved. The last " Soft" will give up the ghost on the steps of the Cincinnati Democratic Convention. Two parties, then, of the four now struggling

for mastery in our State will really survive our present contest-the Republican and the Alaman tine Democracy. The others, with all their off, shoots and suckers-Half-Shells, Know-Nothing, Good Liquor, Constitutional, &c .- will fall into the ranks of one or the other of these, and fight the Presidential battle under their banners. There will be no "Soft" candidate for President, and we believe no distinctively "American." The Levins and Buntlines will go to the Pro-Slavery Dr. S. S. Fittch, author of "Six Lectures on Consumption," &c., Office No. 714 Broadway, open daily (Sun-day excepted) from 9 until 5 o'clock, treats Consumption, Asth-ma. Discuses of the Heart, and all Chronic Discusses of Males and Formise. Consultation free. host for which they have so strong an affinity while thousands of the now hoodwinked and misled rank and file will swell the shout and in-

crease the momentum of the host that charges for Freedom.

MASSACHUSETTS.

In accordance with a law enacted by the last Legislature of Massachusetts, the approaching Election in that State will be held on the same day as our own-Tuesday, November 6. By a law of the same Legislature, for the first time in the history of the State a plurality of votes elects the governor as well as all other officers, executive and representative. For many years past, (with the exception of 1854, when the Know-Nothing candidate was chosen by a majority of thirty thousand votes over all others.) the people failed to elect, no candidate having a majority over all others, and the choice of State Officers was consequently made by the Legislature. Under the plurality system, there will necessarily this year be a choice by the People.

Five parties are in the field with four candidates for governor-the Democratic, the Liberal, the Whig, the American and the Republican. The Democratic party is fully committed to the Pierce administration-to the Nebraska act-in short, is Pro Slavery to the fullest extent. In State affairs it opposes the Personal Liberty law, the anti-Liquor law, as it also does Know-Nothingism generally. Its candidate for governor is Edward D. Beach of Springfield, a lawyer of respectable stancing in Western Massachusetts, who has not hitherto been conspicuous in public affairs. At the last election the Democratic party threw thirteen thousand votes: the total vote of the State being about one hundred and thirty thousand. It elected one representative to the Legislature in a house of nearly four hundred members. We see no good reason for supposing that since 1854 it has considerably increased its numbers

Its ablest, most conspicuous and induential men, ex-Governor Boutwell and Mr. N. P. Banks, have recently renounced it and joined the Republican party. The example cannot fail to have great weight with the enlightened and thoughtful portion of the party; and it is but reasonable to infer that it will be quietly followed by a considerable number of Democrats. The loss thus occasioned, if repaired at all, must be made up by accessions from the Know-Nothing party; for, with the exception of Mr. Phelps of Springfield, we hear of no recruits to the Democratic ranks from the Whig party.

The so-called "Liberal" party, whose platform consists of the single plank of opposition to the Anti-Liquor law, is in alliance with the Democratic party, and has nominated the same candidate, Mr. Beach, for governor. The atrength of this party has never been tested at the polls ; but from reliable private information, we learn that its mansgers estimate it at twelve thousand votes, independent of and above the regular Democratic vote. It follows, therefore, that if the Democratic party can retain the thirteen thousand votes which it gave last year the united vote for Mr. Beach will be twenty-five thousand. The only probable source of increase that we have heard of is the Irish vote, which is variously estimated at from five thousand to ten thousand. The Irish kept away from the polls last year, as it was obvious their votes could avail nothing. The stimulus of fancied success this year, it is presumed, will bring them out in full numbers. We look, therefore, for an aggregate vote for Beach of thirty thousand to forty thousand.

The Whig party of Massachusetts stands this year on a platform not perceptibly different from that of the Democrats, except that it does not openly indorse the administration of Franktin Pierce. It does not even oppose the Nebraska set, and in place of the Anti-Slavery professions of last year and of many former years, violently denounces all positive Anti-Slavery action as fanatical and treasonable. It opposes as zealously as the Democrats the Personal Liberty law and the Anti-Liquor law. Its candidate for governor, Samuel H. Walley, of Roxbury, is a Union-saving Hunker of the straitest kind. He was a representative in the last Congress, where he distinguished himself by making a weak and meek speech against the Nebraska bill. The people of his district last year elected an Anti-Slavery Know-Nothing over him by a majority of several The Whig party of Massachusetts last year, with

much more popular candidate than Mr. Walley, and with an unexceptionable platform, cast twenty-seven thousand votes. What accessions is it likely to receive in 1855? No one pretends that it will gain from the Democrate. In that quarter it is more liable to lose than to gain. It certainly will not gain from those who last year voted for Henry Wilson for Governor. Its remaining resource is the American or Know-Nothing party. Now it is clear that no Anti-Slavery Know-Nothing will join the Whigs on their present platform, and with such a candidate as Mr. Walley. If an Auti Slavery man leaves the Know-Nothings it is, of course, to join the Republicans-not the Whigs or Democrats. On the other hand, it is not easy to see why any Hunker Know-Nothing should abandon his party to vote for Mr. Walley. The Know-Nothing candidate for governor, Mr. Gardner, whatever his professions, stands practically on the same platform with Mr. Walley, so far as Slavery is concerned. Both are equally hostile to the Anti-Slavery measures of the last Massachusetts legislature, and both are arrayed in factious local opposition to the great National Anti-Slavery party. In fact, although the Massachu. setts papers are filled with accounts of changes from one party to another, we discover the name of but a single Know-Nothing who has joined the Whigs-Mr. Francis Brinley of Boston-neither whose defection nor acquisition seems to have made a very profound sensation.

The Whig losses, on the contrary, are palpably ery great. We will enumerate some of the representative men-the men of acknowledged note and influence who have left the Whig party and oined the Republicans, taking with them, beyond all question, many thousand followers: In Boston, Franklin Dexter, (president of the Whig State convention in 1854,) Moses Kimball, Ezra Lincole, George Morey, and William Brigham ; in Chelsea, F. B. Fav. ex-member of Congress : in Cambridge, Isaac Livermore; in Salem, C. W. Upham, ex-M. C.: in Lowell, Homer Bartlett, Linus Child, and Elisha Huntington, (lieutenant governor in 1853:) in Lexington, Charles Hudson, ex-M. C.; in Springfield, George Bliss, (speaker of the House in 1853:) in Pittsfield, Julius Rockwell, ex-United States senator; in North Adams, W. C. Plunkett lieutenant governor in 1854:) in Stockbridge, J' . Goodrich, ex M. C.; in New-Bedford, T. D Eliot, ex-M. C. We might extend this list considerably, as we

write from memory alone; but these are all men of mark and weight in Massachusetts, and last year acted with the Whigs. When we add to their nfluence that of such papers as The Boston Atlas. The Lowell Courier and The Springfield Republican not to mention a dozen others which have recently

bandoned the Whig party, it is obvious that Me Walley cappot reasonably expect to receive men than one-half of the Whig rote of last year. E may be safely estimated, we think, that his rob will not exceed fifteen thousand, although the pe pers that support him, with unaccountable coat dence, profess to believe that it will reach thirty thousand, or even forty thousand.

Henry J. Gardner, the Know-Nothing candidate for Governor, received last year about eight thousand votes, the whole vote being about on bundred and thirty thousand. He will lose this year, first : several thousand " Liberal' votes which will go to Beach : at lesst twenty thousand Free-Soil votes, and probably nearly as many mon of men who are disgusted with his bad faith in the Fusion movement, and who perceive that, apar 'y from all questions about individual men, thereis no hope for the nation except through the success of the Republican party. Multitudes of sincen and zealous Native Americans in Massachusetts feel that their party under Mr. Gardaera lead is a mere faction, not supported or recognized by even the Native party in other States. Those of them who take an interest in the great question of Freedom or Slavery, the question now really at issue, are aware that the only party that can meet that issue is the Republican party, waich presents an unbroken and formidable front throughout the Free States. These men will not throw away their votes merely to gratify Mr. Gardaer's disappointed personal ambition. Taking these things into consideration, with others which we have not space to specify, we believe we cannot greatly en in supposing that Mr. Gardner's vote will not er. ceed ferty thousand.

If these calculations prove correct, the aggregate vote of Beach, Walley and Gardner-excinding that of the Irish-born citizens, who staid at home last year-will be 80,000. This will leave for Julius Rockwell, the Republican candidate. 50,000 votes, on the supposition that the vote of 1855 is in the aggregate the same as that of 1854. In all probability it will be somewhat larger, and the increase, we think, will go to swell the vote for Rockwell, and, presuming that the Irish will vote this year, that for Beach also.

We see no reason, then, to distrust Mr. Rockwell's election. He is supported by all the leading men of the old Free-Soil party-by Sumner, Wilson, Adams, Palfrey, Phillips, Burlingame, Allen, Dana-men whose united efforts at any time since 1847 could command from thirty thousand to thirtysix thousand votes in Massachusetts. He is supported, too, by the ablest and most respected leaders of the old Democratic party-Bontwell. Banks, and Increase Sumner. He is supported also by the most respectable partion of the Know-Nothing party-by its lieutenant-governor, seers. tary of State, State treasurer, State auditor, by a majority of the governor's council; by the sheriffs of the principal counties, and by a majority of the members of Congress, though all, like himself, were elected as Know-Nothings.

We have already enumerated the distinguished Whigs who support him, and when we add that of the sixty political papers in Massachusetts, thirtythree-including some of the most influential in the State+openly advocate Mr. Rockwell's election, it will be seen that our confidence in the success of the Republican party in the old Bay State is not the mere guess of a partisan. Yet there is enough of doubt overhanging the canvass to impel us to exhort every citizen of Massachusetts who loves Freedom and loathes Slavery to be at the polls on the 6th of November and do all in his power for Rockwell and the Good Cause

THE FATE OF KANSAS.

The Albany Argus virtually challenged THE TRIBUNE to a discussion of the Kansas Question in its relation to political parties and our approaching Election. We accepted the challenge, allowed The Argus to set forth its essential positions in its own terms, and asked is in reply a few searching questions, calculated to bring the whole matter in issue directly under review. We asked The Argus to publish our statement of the case and reply to our questions : but that paper deems it the better part of valor to do neither the one nor the other. But, while it evades our effort to close with it, it puts forth an article which we publish entire in this paper. The Argus is now the leading journal of their direct inspiration and control. We entreat every reader to study carefully its article, and note well its drift and purport. If any man says he is satisfied therewith, that man don't want Kansas to be a Free State, or don't care whether it shall or

Let us briefly set The Argus right on a few points which it has misrepresented:

THE TRIBUNE no more accepts the Cass doctrine of "Popular Sovereignty" with respect to the Territories than it formerly did. It holds, with Jefferson who devised and the Congress which adopted the Ordinance of '87, that Congress has the power to guarantee personal freedom to every innecent denizen of any Federal Territory, and is in duty bound to exercise that power. But, Congress having abdicated that duty on the assumption of " Popular Sovereignty" in the settlers, we demand that this same " Popular Sovereignty" shall be freely and fairly exercised, not overborne and crushed out by the concerted irruption of armed bands from Missouri to control each election and impose Slavery on a people who detest it. If our building were on fire, we should hold it the duty of the Fire Department to extinguish the flames; if the firemen refused, we should doubtless do our best to quench the configration, even though The Argus stood by taunting us as having backed out of our position that the firemen ought to do it.

Nor do we contemplate with satisfaction the exceptional measures to which the Free State mea of Kansas have been compelled to resort in order to save themselves from the clutches of Slavery. On the contrary, we deeply regret that they were not permitted to elect, first, their Legislature, afterward their Delegate, with all the forms of law, and send the latter duly certified and commissioned to Washington. Our detestation of the Slavery Propaganda is intensified by a steadfast contemplation of the wrongs and outrages by which it has driven the settlers of Kansas into the warlike attitude which they now seem to occupy. But, on the clear and inevitable legal principle that no one can profit by his own wrong, we hold the Atchisonites of Missouri responsible for these irregularities, and so debarred from taking advantage of them. Had they refrained from corrupt. ing the ballot-boxes of Kansas, there would have been no repudiation of the acts of the Legislature, no second election for Delegate, because there would have been no need of either. The blame of all that is irregular and informal in the acts of the Free-State party justly rests on those who left them no choice but a disregard of the forms of Law and a surrender of the substance of Free

-The position of The Argus is no longer equir